#### NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

TERMS cash in advance. Money sent by mail will be eithe risk of the sender. None but bank bills current in

THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the ye Four cents per copy. Annual subscription price, \$14. THE WEEKLY HERALD, overy Saturday, at Five cents per copy. Annual subscription price:-

One Copy ..... Fire Conies

Postage five cents per copy for three months.

Any larger number addressed to names of sub \$1 50 each. An extra copy will be sent to every club of ten. Twenty copies to one address, one year, \$25, and any larger number at same price. An extra copy will be sent to clubs of twenty. These rates make the WHERE HERALD the cheapest publication in the country.

The Eunoran Epirion, every Wednesday, at Six centiper copy. \$4 per annum to any part of Great Britain, o 66 to any part of the Continent, both to include postage. The California Edition, on the 1st, 11th and 21st each month, at Six cents per copy, or \$3 per annum.

ADVERTERMENTS, to a limited number, will be inserted in the WERKLE HERALD, the European and California

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing in portant news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for. OUR FOREIGN COR RESPONDENTS ARE PARTICULARLY PROUESTED TO SEAL ALL ESTYRIS AND PACKAGES SENT US.

NO NOTICE taken of anonymous correspondence. W. As not return rejected communications.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broome

WOOD'S THEATRE, Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Botel - THE ELVES-NAN THE GOOD FOR NOTHING.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S-OLD School of Minstratar, Rallans, Musical Caus, &c., Fifth Avenue Opera House Nos. 2 and 4 West Twenty-fourts street.-Tus Time TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery -Sina.

BAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 536 Broadway, opposite

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall. 472 Broad-HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brookign.—Erstopian Min

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broatway.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, Corner of Twenty third street and Fourth avenue.—Exhibition of Origina Works by Living Artists.

#### TRIPLE SHEET

New York, Tuesday, May 8, 1866.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE COUNTRY.

in before ten o'clock every Wednesday evening. Its cir culation among the enterprising mechanics, farmers, merobants, manufacturers and gentlemen throughout the country is increasing very rapidly. Advertisements in-serted in the WERKLY HERALD will thus be seen by a large portion of the active and energetic people of the United

#### TO ADVERTISERS.

To insure the proper classification of advertisem they must be brought in before half-past eight o'clock

# THE MEWS.

CONGRESS

In the Senate yesterday the bill to revive the grade o Denoral was received from the House, and referred to be Military Committee. On motion and after consider-able debate the amendment to the Post Office Appropri tion bill, which was intended to restrict the Prenting power was reconsidered by a vote of 21 to 18. pending further action upon the matter the Senat

In the House a resolution was passed instructing the elective franchise shall never hereafter be denied in any of the Territories on account of color, and that no Terriry shall be ome a State if its constitution shall sand tion such denial. A bill naming May and November as the time for holding United States Circuit Courts in Bichmond, Virginia, was passed. It also authorizes the adjournment of the session now at Norfolk to Richmond A resolution to discharge the Reconstruction Committee was tabled. A joint resolution exempting orade petroleum from tax was passed. The Interna Rovenue Tax bill, as presented by the Committee or Ways and Means, was then taken under con stion. Mr. Morrill and Mr. Raymond addressed House in favor of it. Mr. that the bill will reduce taxation the presen roccoded to its consideration by sections, the first being that imposing five cents per pount on cotton, and soon

# EUROPE

The steamship China, from Queenstown April 29, arrived at Halifax yesterday on her voyage to Boston.

Her news is two days later.

The stramships City of Washington and Propontis w heard from. The City of Washington had been disabled at sea and the Propent's took her passengers to Liveror Washington was under sail, having

est her propeiler and rudder.

The Eaglish Reform bill passed the second reading in the House of Commons by a majority of five. There was a very exetting scene at the decision. The vote and very small majority were regarded as a censure in Earl Russell's Cabinet; Indeed a defeat. It was thought impossible that the measure would pass in the House of Lords. It was rumored that Earl Russell would tender his resignation, but not advise a dissolution of Parlia ment it was understood to be arranged, should the conservatives come into power, that Lord Derby will be ont a member of the Cabinet, without office, Mr. Disraeli going to the House of Lords, and Lord Stanley assuming the principal pose in the ministry. Mr. Bright deliver-

a very able speech in support of the bill. conflicting, but tend in the direction of an adjustme stween Austria and Prussia and a war between Austria

and Italy.

The London Times regards the radical war against President Johnson in Congress as likely to eventuate in a crisis dangerous to the government of the Union. The boaxing of the London Times into the publication

of forget Anglo-German despatches was a stupendous for purposes of speculation on the Stock Etchange.

sian reports, which are of a very interesting character, of the recent attempt on the life of the Czar have reached us and are printed. a America for the Tycoon is a failure. The Japanese en

gineer who purchased her committed suicide.

The Liverpool cotton market was dull, with prices slightly declined, April 28. Breadstuffs duil. Provisions Consols closed in London, April 28, at 36% a 36%.

THE CITY.

There were two hundred and fifty applications for Ilsee filed yesterday at the office of the Inspector of Ex Notices were issued to the liquor dealers of day for the consideration of applications for before the Board of Excise. Superintendent Kennedy has issued an order modifying the law is relation to restaurants, by which these places are

partaking of a meal, but liquor must not be sold at the bar. A large number of rejected applicants for licenses were heard by the committee yesterday morning, but few of whom were favorably considered. Thirly-two arrests for a violation of the law wer made in this city, an

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday and disj of a vast amount of routine business. The Corporation Counsel's salary was fixed at \$2,000 a year, and the Commissioners of Charities and Correction at \$6,000 s year sach. Coroner Collin's death was announced, and the Soard agreed to attend his funeral in a body.

eting of the Board of Aldermen yes

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen yearcay a resolution was introduced and referred, prohibiting the building of areas, stoops and steps projecting more than eighteen inches beyond the house-line of all structures on Nassau street, between Spruce and Wall streets, and directing the removal of all areas, stoops and steps at present projecting beyond the stated limit. A special meeting of the Board will be held this day.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday, and acted upon some routine papers. A resolution was presented directing a stand of colors to be procured for the First and Third regiments of cavalry, the First regiment of artiflery, and the First and Ninety-fifth regiments of infantry; which was referred to the Committee on National Affairs. An ordinance to license the drivers of cattle was also referred. The Board adjourned to meet this afternoon for the purpose of receiving the tax levy this afternoon for the purpose of receiving the tax levy from the Board of Aldermen.

The rumor which prevailed yesterday, to the effect that an unknown man, from Albany, had died of the cholers at Bellevue Hospital, proves on investigation to have been without foundation, the person in question having died from hernia. The health authorities are of

yet in this city.

The organization known as the West Side Associate which comprises a large number of lot owners in the region north of Fifty-ninth street and west of Eightl avenue, met at the Everett Rooms, corner of Thirty fourth street and Broadway, last evening to consid the act of the last session of the Legislature relative the extension of the provisions of the Boulevard and Washington Heights bill to all the highland district west law which summarily places under the jurisdiction of the Park Commissioners the work of laying out the dis trict in question by a general revision or reconstruction of the streets and their grades. W. R. Martin gave a interesting detail of the topography of the region an ry in charge of the Park Board. Other speeche were made, and unqualified sat s'action expressed respect to the results to be anticipated, as well as from the magnificent work already laid out, the grand Boule

The thirty-eighth anniversary of the American Sec men's Friend Society took place at Irving Hall last even ing. An abstract of the annual report wus read by one of the secretaries. Addresses were delivered by Revs J. N. Andrews, W. H. H. Murray and A. E. Kittredge

an introductory voluntary.

The thirtieth anniversary of the Union Theological Seminary was celebrated last evening in the Merce street Presbyterian church. Short addresses were de livered by several members of the graduating class, after which diplomas were conferred on a class numbering thirty-two members.

The opening exercises of the German American School Society took place yesterday afternoon, at the new schooliding, 244 and 246 East Fifty-accord street.

Another motion was made yesterday before Judge Barnard in the Supreme Court, Chambers, to postpone the trial of the Madamo Jumel will case. Affidavits were read on both sides, and the argument on the motion see iown for to-day.

Judge Clerke, of the Supreme Court, has granted the

application made by the Corporation Counsel to open jud-mont for thirty-seven thousand dollars given in the case of George Law against the city for work alleged to

have been performed in the Battery enlargement.

A case was up for argument yesterday before the general term of the Superior Court, in which one of the arties asked relief on the ground that an Italian marbi nuisance in so much as that it shook her premises, and prevented her from renting them in as advantageous a

Common Pleas Courts had to be suspended yest rday owing to the absence of jurors, several of whom were fined \$25 each by the presiding Judges.

The May term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer was opened yesterilay morning by Judge Ingraham. The Grand Jury having been sworn, the Judge briefly addressed them, and said he was happy to observe that no cases displaying any very malicious circumstances would come before them. Mr. A. O. Hall, District Attorney, appeared, and fixed for hearing some criminal cases, when the Court adjourned till this morning.

The May term of the General Scissions commenced yeaterday, Judge Russel presiding, and Assistant District Attorney Gunning Bedford, Jr., procecuting the cases. The calender is large and the prison crowded, but the

prosecution being in the control of the prisoners will be disposed of as rapidly as is consisten with a proper administration of justice. The Gran Jury were discharged till next Monday in consequence Over and Terminer. John Berrian was tried and con victed of stealing a elock worth one hundred dollar from Phebe Marriott, and sent to the State Prison for five years. Mary Jane McRonald, a domestic, ple guilty to stealing one thousand dollars in mone; from Hette Hutton on the 14th of April, and was sen to the State Prison for two years and six months.

who is charged in connection with the recent explosion of nitro-glycerine, was on again for hearing yesterda. mmissioner Betts. The evidence of one wi ness having been taken, as to the nature of the oil an the mode of packing it, the inquiry was again adjourne

till this morning.

A lot of counterfeiting implements were seized or North river. Hannab Murphy, a girl of lifteen years of age, die

yesterlay from the effect of birns received on Friday last while emptying live a hes from a coal scuttle. were firm. Gold closed at 128% a M.

There was more tone in the market generally yester day, and though business was not active by any means the general aspect of commercial affairs was much more promising than it was a week ago, and, except in the dise, fore gn and domestic, promise to exceed the of last week, buyers from out of town evincit more disposition to purchase on the basis of gold at i present valuation, and city purchasers evincing mor confidence. Petroleum was firm. Cotton was dull an nominal under the China's news. On 'Change there was decided buoyancy in flour and wheat, the former as vancing 25c and the latter Ic. a 2c. Pork was irregular Land was active and decidedly highe

# MISCELLANEOUS.

Despatches from North Carolina reveal further acts malfeasance on the part of the agents of the Freedm n' Bureau in that State. Colonel Whittlesey, the Commu moner for the State, and several of his subordinates, wit the assistance of some Massachusetts philanthropists, the assistance or some Associated polanticopies, it alleged, have been discovered running plantations or private account, and working delinquent or disorderly drikies on them for punishment. Several arrests have been made, and more will be, it is reported.

The President yesterday signed the West India Tele

The President yesterday signed the West India Te graph bill, the bill relating to the Pay Department Navy and the bill returning thanks to the saile and seamen who aided in crushing the rebellion.

Probst, the murderer of the Deering family, in Phila-delphia, has made a full confession in which he admits that he had no accomplice, and that he committed all the murders with his own hand. He murdered the boy Carey first, and the eight of his blood produced in him he says, such a strong thirst for it that h determined to murder the rest of the family. For that purpose he inveigled them one by one into the barn, and tespatched them. He stated that he would have con mob The only money that he obtained by the commision of the deed amounted to fourteen dollars.

A casemate in Fortress Monroe has been assigned for the use of Mrs. Davis during her visit. She intends mak ing an application for the parole of her husband to the limits of the Fort, on account of his continued weakness, which she believes is caused by want of exercise. There are no positive indications of his speedy trial. Secretary McCalloob, who visited Fortress Monroe on

The nature of the interview is unknown. A breach in the Erie canal, near Adams' Basin,

carred venterday morning, but it is not a sec

and it will be repaired immediately, so that loaded boats

General Sheridan has issued an order releasing New Orteans banks from military control. The Ashuelot, Augusta and Mantonomah sailed yester-day from the Brooklyn Navy Yard for Eastport. Forty-three scalers have arrived at Halifax with good

fares.
The Keystone Oil Works, at Pittaburg, with four hun-

tay. Tuirteen buildings on the Ohio lovee at Cairo, Iil. were burned yesterday, involving a loss of \$100,000.

The screw press mill of the Hazzard Powder Company at Enfeld, Conn., exploded yesterday afternoon, killing four workmen, their bodies being literally torn to ces. The wood adjoining caught on fire, and tw

The floods in the Mississippi are receding, and ple n Louisiana are beginning to put in cotton again.

A Court of Inquiry has been ordered at Washington to
avestigate the official action of Colonel Paulding, Ad-

ditional Paymaster, regarding the failure of the Mer chants' National Bank. The court was called at Colone Congress and Its Scheme of Reconst

In the House of Representatives, on Monday last, the scheme of Southern reconstruction and restoration reported from the joint committee of fifteen, was made the special order for this day, to-morrow and the next day. If the committee are ready, therefore, the discussion upon their constitutional amendment and the two supplemental bills will be opened this morn ing. It is probable, however, that the com mittee will not be ready, and that there will accordingly be another postponement. Mean-time the Chevalier Forney's glorification of the committee, which we transfer to these columns as a curiosity in its way, is a manifesto from the special trumpeter of Thaddeus Stevens,

entitled to a passing notice. Forney is in raptures. He cackles as enthu siastically over this wonderful bantling of the nfallible committee of fifteen as a noisy old hen over a new laid egg. He claps his wings and crows with the exultation of a bantan rooster; but after all his fuss and flutterings he finally subsides into his proper character of a dead duck." He says that the proposed constitutional amendment from the committee (the main feature of which is the disfranchisement, in regard to federal affairs of the late rebe States till the Fourth of July, 1870) " is certain to pass Congress, and to be ratified by the Legislatures of the adhering States." We presume he means the States adhering to Congress "When this fact," he continues, "become clear to the people, as it must in a very short time, the effect upon their material interest will be surprisingly sudden and salutary." In short, with the passage of the amendment through Congress by the requisite two-thirds vote in each House, "opposition will retire before the overwhelming necessity and logic of the case."

We suspect, nevertheless, that Forney, in assuming that this Congressional scheme certain to pass both houses, is assuming too much. We rather incline to the opinion that in the "irrepressible conflict" between the peculiar philanthropic kinks and crotchets of this radical, that radical and the other, to say nothing of conservatives and copperheads, the scheme will signally fail in the House or in the Senate. But granting that by a two-thirds vote it "is certain to pass," it only carries the laste between Congress and the President directly before the people. Forney is seriously per plexed in this view of the subject, although he says "it is absurd to suppose that what Andrew Johnson may or may not do can ma terially affect or long retard the decision of the parties immediately interested," because "the Southern people will soon be convinced that the radicals, as they are called, are indeed their best friends."

But there is another little matter which seriously troubles Forney-"the extraordinary spectacle of the published proceedings of a meeting of the Cabinet, in which his (the President's) constitutional advisers are quoted," and in which Secretary Stanton is represented to be in full accord with Secretary Seward and Andrew Johnson. Stanton is the Apostle Paul to the republican party of Pennsylvania. They substantially so declared him at their late Harrisburg Conven tion, while they could afford nothing better than a roundabout and very equivocal endorsement of President Johnson. In a contest, therefore, before the people between the reconstruction plan of Congress and that of the administration, the latter, supported by Secre tary Stanton, the Apostle Paul of the Pennsyl vania war republicans, will carry the Keystone State October election. With the popular reaction thus inaugurated the republican party of New York, under the reviving influence o Secretary Seward, will carry the Empire State in November, and thus, without going a step further, the reconstruction scheme of Congress will fall to the ground and the President's policy and the Union party of the administration will take possession of the field.

The speculative ideas of Forney, we pro dict, will be proved, in the sequel, as fallacions as were those of the maid of the milking pail. even with the passage of this reconstruction scheme of Stevens and his committee through both houses of Congress. First, however, the issue in Congress must be determined, and even here we look for a failure or a surrender to the administration.

PATMASTER PAULDING AND THE WASHINGTON BANK FAILURE .- The developments in regard to the failure of the Merchants' National Bank at Washington reveal a state of facts of somewhat extraordinary character. It seems that the bank had been in a bad way for some time and that this fact was known to the government officials. No effort was made to withdraw the funds on deposit there; but, on the contrary, Paymaster Paulding was induced to increase the amount under the plea that such a course would save the entire government deposits in that institution. The neglect of the officials at Washington to take the necessary steps to protect the funds of the government when they knew that the bank was insolvent is certainly somewhat singular. We see that Major Paulding has wisely called for a court of inquiry in regard to his actions in the We trust that his request will be granted and that a searching investigation will e made into the whole affair. If this investigation is made thorough it cannot fail to prove advantageous to the public. But what has Comptroller Clarke been doing

all of this time? He has been placed in the charge of bureaus created by Congress to look after these national banks. Here is one organ is d under his nose, and within a few blocks of his office, in which the government has threequarters of a million on deposit, and vet he

takes no steps to protect the government. It should be his duty, as the bank officer of the government, to keep close watch of these national banks, and inform the Secretary of the Treasury whenever the funds deposited by the latter are in danger from loss by mismanagement of the bank officers. Why did he not give the warning in regard to the Merchants' Na. tional Bank? According to all reports the fact that it was under a cloud was known and talked about for months past. There is evidently great negligence somewhere, and it looks very much as though Comptroller Clarke is the person re sponsible for falling to notify Secretary Mc-Culloch of the shaky condition of the bank.

The English Reform Sill-The State of

The English Reform bill went through the House of Commons by a majority of five votes Thus it is nominally carried, but in fact it is lost: for the small vote in its favor in the Commons is an unmistakable evidence that it will be beaten in the House of Lords. Its defeat in the latter house may be assumed as certain, and this defeat will involve the resignation of the present Ministry. The question of a new Ministry will be one of great difficulty. With the country on the one hand demanding large liberty with so much of conscious firmness in its tone, and with a Parliament on the other so little disposed to meet the popular requirement there is a difficulty apparently almost insur-mountable in the way of any newly formed Ministry. It would seem impossible to organize a Cabinet that would get on satisfactorily in circumstances of such delicacy, and it is likely that we may have several new Cabinets in rapid succession. Indeed it is possible that the change of Ministry, dependent upon the defeat of the Reform bill, may carry with it the dissolution of the present Par liament. Then we shall see in England a remarkable spectacle-the direct appeal to the people on a question of larger liberty of popular rights-an appeal on a mooted change of the constitution destined to modify materially the relations between the classes into which the people are divided. Such an election may induce a social convulsion, and even the disturbance of the national equilibrium must be considered as in the number of possibillties Exactly such an election, a direct appeal to the people on the state of the nation, has not ocsurred in Europe since the Convocation of the States General in France in 1789.

An appeal to the people of England to settle

the question started by the Retorm bill will show the people their power and wider and deepen the movement for enfranchisement. It will be a social revolution, and if the people of England should come to see and appreciate their strength as the people of France did theirs, this revolution may be of such a sweeping character that we shall see a new England start up as the world saw a new France, when the delegates of the people, out raged by the stubbornness of the aristocrats declared that they alone were the National As sembly. An ill-advised stubboroness on the part of the English aristocracy will force extreme measures; for the movement in Eng land is not little or accidental, nor is it merely a result of partisan clamor. It is the move ment of the age-a grand consequence the better perception by the people of their true position in the nation. The great examples of the operation liberal institutions in other have not been lost upon the English people For four years their attention has be centrated on the grand trial of popular institu tions in this country. Our enemies in England have pointed out to the British people day by day all the events in a struggle that they be lieved would prove the failure of free govern ment, and suddenly the conclusion of the greastruggle showed the contrary result, and proved above everything the greatness and the strength of this system of government. Hence it is that the English people demand so positively that their system should come France been thrown away. Half the British national debt was accumulated in the at-tempt to keep the French people down; and to-day there is no man in France but has a voice in the government and can, as a voter. look down upon the mooting Englishman as the slave of a political system. Every Englishman is taxed tremendously yet for the money spent in the attempt to keep France in the old monarchial system—to keep her just where England is; and she could not be kept there. If France could rise against so much repression why cannot England? This is the argument of the English liberal of to-day. But the movement of the people seen in

England is not confined to that country; it is European in its proportions. It is seen in the disturbed conditions of Germany, Italy, Spain, and even far down the Danube, almost at the doors of the once absolute master of the East ern World. It is best seen in Germany, for in that country the people are called upon. The appeal to the people that seems imminent in England is not less so in Germany. Count Bismark has proposed to the Frankfort Diet to call an Assembly by direct election by the votes of the whole German people. This is, at the outset, a recognition of universal suffrage, upon the denial of which all aristocratic systems stand. But what is this Assembly, thus to be chosen by universal suffrage, to do Nothing less than discuss the thorough reforma tion of the Federal constitution—the thorough reorganization of Germany. Here, also, is the Convocation of the States General, especially in respect to the purpose in view. This is broad proposition of revolution, to throw down forever all the pitiful principalities and erect in their stead one grand Germany An Assembly representing the whole German people will never adjourn till that is done. Politically, Germany never has been a centralized nation, for even in the best state of the empire the kingdoms were as distinct as now but sentimentally there is no more compact power in the world. It is the one idea of young Germany to realize that sentiment-to write that German poem in the books of the law. Bismark's proposal is an appeal to Germany to awake to that existence she has sighed for, and nations sometimes answer these appeals in unexpected ways. His appeal to the elements of national life, if carried out, will not have less effect in Germany than the similar one had in France.

France is now the only nation in Europe that is completely tranquil-the only power that rests upon the broad basis of universal suffrage—that is safe and confident in the conwest of the people. She is quiet while the

political storm is in preparation all around her. She has gone through it all. She is that much ahead of the other nations of Europe. She was the first to see that a nation could not have any satisfactory development that denied the political existence of the whole mass of its people and put all power in the hands of the privileged classes. She made the grand experi-ment, and the result of her example has made it necessary for the others to follow her. Hence the unquietness of Germany, of England, of Italy and Spain. They must go through the same ordeal, and it is a strange piece of retri-butive justice that France should at last tranquilly look on and see them all writhing in the same agony that in her own case they all helped to make more terrible.

Revelations About the Operations of the

Freedmen's Bureau.

The information we published on Wednes day from one of our correspondents in the South relative to the working of the Freednen's Bureau and additional facts given today show the infamous character of that pet radical institution and fully justifies President Johnson in vetoing the bill to perpetuate and enlarge its powers. The statements made by our correspondent are not his individual opinons, but are facts obtained through official investigations, and are entitled to the fullest credit as such. Generals Steedman and Fulleron have been appointed to make these investigations, and looking at the high character, sagacity and impartiality of these gentlemen we suppose no unprejudiced person will doubt the accuracy of what they have developed and what our correspondent reports. Writing from Newbern, April 30, our corre-

spondent says :-

bern has revealed a condition worse than the bitte est enemy of the Bureau ever ventured to insimulate appears almost beyond doubt that at one of the free men's settlements here crucities more atroctous that those for which Wirz was hanged have been perpetrate on the unoffending freedmen by agents of the Bureau established for their protection.

Opposite Newbern, on the other side of the river, some two thousand five hundred freedmen have been settled for five years past. They were invited the A closer investigation of the state of affairs at New bern has revealed a condition worse than the bitter

os ablished for their protection.
Opposite Newbern, on the other side of the river, some two thousand five hundred freedmen have been settled for five years past. They were invited there by the military and located on little plats of ground which they were allowed to cultivate. Eight months ago Edward S. Fitz, a Massachusetts preacher, was placed in charge of the Trent river settlement by Captain James, another New England preacher, who was then conducting the Bureau here. A system of extortion and crueity was immediately inangurated. Fifty cents a month ground reat was demanded for every plot on which the miserable little cabins were erected. Every negre who owned a boat had to pay two dollars and a half a month, or his boat was forfeited. Every darky who kept a store was taxed a similar amount. Failure to pay any of these exactions was punished by the imprisonment of the man or his wife—preference being given to the wife—the confiscation of all his little property, and in many cases the tearing down of his house. A negre who were practiced upon a population steeped in the deepest poverty, scourged by disease and many of them wanting the common necessaries of life, and in this manner an income of at least eight hundred dollars a month was derived by the Bureau.

These charges, revolting as they are, were

These charges, revolting as they are, were substantiated in almost every particular upon an official examination. Much more was brought out of the same or worse character, which it is unnecessary to recite here, as it has been published in the correspondence and is given in our despatch of to-day. Generals Steedman and Fullerton had an interview with Governor Holden and the leading citizens at Raleigh. The Governor said, "the great objection to the Bureau Court was that it was a one man power. A planter might be dragged many miles to answer some frivolous charge preferred by a negro, and this charge would be disposed of before one man, who was both judge and jurors. In the past he believed the Bureau had been of advantage to both races, but its further continuance would serve no useful purpose."

We learn that the Bureau agents throughout most of North Carolina have been guilty of fraudulent practices in one way or another, and pretty generally in farming operations. We may expect within a short time some startling revelations from Commissioners Steedman and Fullerton, not only about what is going on in North Carolina, but from Charles ton and other places to which they are pro-

Everywhere and from every one similar the uselessness, tyranny, cupidity, frauds and general evil consequences of the reau. In fact, there appears to be one opinion on the subject throughout the South, apart from the prejudiced and interested opinions expressed by agents of the establishment and radical emissaries. On the other hand, there is abundant evidence to show that "the relations between the two races are now on the most satisfactory footing;" that the negroes are "fairly and kindly treated by the planters, and in turn seem disposed to live peaceable and industrious lives." general rule, they spoke fairly of kindness received from their former masters, and seemed to have a just understanding of the responsibilities of their altered position, they had many complaints to make of the administration of the Freedmen's Court. All this demonstrates the mischievous character and operation of the Bureau, and how much better it would be for both blacks and whites to leave them to settle their own affairs and adjust their new relations to each other by the operation of their own laws and the natural laws regulating labor and

We have over and over again, in our comments on the Freedmen's Bureau bill, while that measure was before Congress and when the President vetoed it, pointed out the evils which Generals Steedman and Fullerton have shown to exist and our correspondent describes. It was evident that the agents, selected for the most part from the canting preachers, schoolmasters and hypocritical fanatics of the Tribune and New England school, would both oppress and rob the poor negroes. This set have no real sympathy with the colored people; they do not understand them, have never before been in contact with them, and now that they are placed in authority over them they use their power mercilessly to make money. The Southern people, who have been brought up with the negroes, played with them when children together, and have an interest in their welfare, naturally have sympathy for them; but these canting, pretending philanthropists, like Fitz, the Massachusetts preacher and agent of the Bureau, have none. The cases of this man and the other New England preacher, James, are not isolated or uncommon. From every quarter we bear of similar ones. This morning these intelligent commissioners who have uncovered the infamous practices of the ngents of the Bureau in North Carolina give us still more startling developments. This is what an appropriation of eleven millions and a half was made for by Congress the other day; and this probably is not more than half what the stablishment will cost a year. We cannot

admire President Johnson too much for his opposition to this institution. He might have had immense power and patronage, but refused it rather than sanction anything so monstrous. The people will soon learn to appreciate the wisdom and patriotism of the President in this matter. The whole thing is a gigantic fraud upon the country, full of evil, and ought to be broken up as soon as possible

The Anniversaries-What they Mean. The opening of the summer season in "the nerry month of May" brings us pleasent skies, soft airs, budding trees and flowers. Crocusses begin to bloom in the Park, and the swans to ruffle their plumage on the ponds. Brilliant quipages are sweeping along the drives. Hats of miscroscopic porportions, and mushroom hats that do not obscure the pretty faces which peep from under them like wild flowers in a sture land, are to be seen on Broadway, as thick as the original vegetable—the child of the night dew-which they so closely resemble, can be seen in the fields of a summer morning. But, alas, with these delightful precursors of the summer season, come the usual May anniversaries, with their importations of white chokers and broad brims and hungry parsons from the country. These anniversaries have now been in existence about thirty years. Some twenty-seven years ago the HERALD began to report their proceedings carefully. Before that time the managers of the celebrations were more or less on the rampage. They had everything their own way, and their way did not lie exactly on the straight and narrow path that leadeth to salvation. But when their proceedings were made public they were brought to their good behavior, and they have been slightly improving ever since.

The societies which instituted these annual raids upon the pockets and the patience of the metropolis professed a twofold purpose. They operated at home and abroad. The home ocieties, such as the Anti-slavery Society, took care of the nigger, while the Bible and Tract Societies and foreign missions had a single eye to the heathen in toreign parts. The Antislavery Society gave an occasional squint towards the Indians: but as there was no political capital to be made out of the poor red men, they got the smallest possible attention from the philanthropists who constitute that body. The result of the labors of the latter society in the interest of the nigger may be briefly summed up. Within the past few years fully a million and a half of that unfortunate race have been killed off by war, postilence and starvation. The country has been compelled to go through a devastating war, has contracted a debt of several thousand millions of dollars, and the people have to pay an annual tax of over three hundred millions. These have been the fruits of the home labors of the societies represented at the anniversaries The best illustration of the results of the Bible and Tract Societies and foreign missions, which are supposed to aim at the conversion of the heathen abroad, can, perhaps, be found in the experience of similar organizations in England. And what is that? After laboring for twenty years for the conversion of the heathen in India, and raising seventeen million pounds sterling for that purpose; after sowing broadnicely intermixed with grass and sweet cloves seed-from Bombay to the Bramaputra, and from Madras to the Puniaub, it was discovered that six converts were made, whose conversion was sincere and could be relied upon; four whose orthodoxy was doubtful, and three who had abandoned Christianity and returned to Fetishism or some other abominable form of eathenism.

We are not sure that our American societies have accomplished as much as this. We have no evidence on the subject except the romantie and often incredible reports of the foreign missionaries, those modern Munchaus give a quid pro quo for their salaries in the highly colored stories they send home.

As far as the negro is concer Anti-Slavery Society were at an end. There is no longer slavery to oppose. After doing all the mischief they could to the poor negro, the war and its coincident events have eman cipated what is left of bim from servitude imposed by the law and the greater mistortune of theofficious interference of the abolitionists. But the Anti-slavery Society is to hold its anniversary meeting nevertheless, and Wendell Phillips is to grind out philanthropy and philosophy by the yard.

The real purpose of these anniversaries is to supply from the generosity of the New York people the deficiency which the niggardliness of the New Englanders has left in the homes of their poorly paid and half starved preachers. The New England parsons are not paid as much as the ship joiners, who are on a strike for higher wages, and they are compelled to come annually to New York on an eleemosynary mission to keep the pot boiling in their New England homes. To this end they have raised some four or five hundred thousand dollars since they commenced operations, but neither the negro at home nor the beathen abroad have been benefited by their philanthropy.

THE SENATE AND OUR GENERALS.-It is impossible to perceive upon what grounds the nate has refused to confirm the nor of General Frank Blair as Collector of Internal Revenue at St. Louis, and General Daniel E. Sickles as Minister to the Hague. These generais served most gallantly during the recent war and certainly deserve well f their country. General Blair's services in the West were of great value at a mest critical period of the resellion, and General Sickles lost a leg by bravely exposing bimself to the fire of the enemy at Gettysburg. Besides this brillians record, which is sufficient of itself to recom mend them for any position, both General Sickles and General Blair are perfectly com-Why, then, has the Senate rejected hem? The majority of the present Senators were elected by a party which professes the atmost gratitude and devotion to the heroes of the war, and yet when these heroes are nominated the Senate refuses to confirm them. What is the reason of this outrageous inconsistency? It is because Generals Blair and Sickles like all other patriotic and sensible men, support the reconstruction policy of the President and cannot endorse the absurd and revolutionary schemes of the fanaties in Congress. This is their only fault in the eves of the radical Sena tors; but in the eyes of the people it appears not as a fault, but as an additional merit. There is no way in which the Senate can justify its refusal to confirm these nominations, and the only